

it is the laws you carry in your heart that govern your day to day behavior, and the way you react with one another, your neighbors, and the larger community. I believe the pillars of character count, and I am happy to be part of this coalition.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator DOMENICI and other cosponsors of this resolution designating the week of October 15, 1995, as Character Counts Week. This is the second year I have worked with a bipartisan group of Senators to promote character education. Our goal is to support the many Americans who are working to strengthen the moral fiber of our children through character education. The resolution specifically embraces six ethical values common to this diverse group of Senators and, we believe, to all Americans—trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship.

We are dedicated to instilling these six pillars of character in our youth. Too many forces in our society teach children to reject these values and too few individuals and institutions reinforce them. The media often glorifies deceitful, violent characters. The breakdown of the family has left many children without consistent caretakers and role models that can nourish their moral development. Even some government policies send the wrong message. Our current welfare system, for example, fosters dependency rather than responsibility and self-sufficiency.

This resolution reflects our support for the education, community, and religious organizations that are working at the grassroots level to promote character education. As politicians we should reinforce their efforts wherever we can. Too often politicians are wary of using their position and the law to reinforce specific moral objectives for fear of weakening the separation of church and state. But the laws society enacts and observes are ultimately expressions of values. They serve as a moral structure for our civilization. We cannot and should not downplay this connection.

This resolution will help reinforce the importance of developing our children's character and will add momentum to the many character education programs underway today. I am committed to working with my colleagues to find other ways to build character education into public and private programs through our political leadership and legislative work.

SENATE RESOLUTION 104— RELATIVE TO S. 676

Mr. GRAMS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S.RES. 104

Resolved, That the bill S. 676 entitled "A bill for the relief of D.W. Jacobson, Ronald Karkala, and Paul Bjorgen of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and for other purposes." is referred, with all accompanying papers, to the chief judge of the United States Court of

Federal Claims for a report in accordance with sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code.

SENATE RESOLUTION 103— RELATIVE TO IRAN

Mr. D'AMATO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S.RES. 105

Whereas, an estimated crowd of 100,000 Iranian people assembled in Southern Teheran on April 4, 1995 to protest sharp price increases and a shortage of water, and other important staples of daily life;

Whereas, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and the Bassidj, a political militia, have been granted the right to "shoot-to-kill" in order to quell disturbances;

Whereas, these force, supplemented by armed helicopter gunships, on April 14, 1995, opened fire on the demonstrators killing as many as 150 people, thereby ending the protest: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the Sense of the Senate that the President should—

Immediately condemn this brutal suppression of a crowd of protesters resulting in the death of as many as 150 people by the Government of Iran and instruct the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to bring this matter before the United Nations Security Council with the intent of pursuing a Security Council condemnation of Iran.

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I submit a sense-of-the-Senate resolution condemning the violent suppression of a protest in Southern Teheran yesterday by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards and the political militia. The protesters were demonstrating against the doubling of public transportation, gasoline, basic foodstuffs, and drinking water.

When the protesters gathered in the morning of April 4, 1995, their numbers were few. By the afternoon, the crowd swelled to over 100,000. According to Iranfax, a daily brief on Iranian affairs, the crowd overwhelmed police who were shooting tear gas at them and seized their weapons. As the protests spread to other districts in Teheran, the Government called out the Revolutionary Guards and the Bassidj, a political militia, to quell the riots.

Soon, helicopter gunships and troops arrived and began to fire into the crowds. According to the latest reports, at least 150 people died in the attacks. We have no way of knowing how many were injured. Owing to the order of last year that allowed for a shoot-to-kill policy by government troops against civilians, this outcome should have been expected.

Nor should this be surprising because it came from this terrorist regime. Any government willing to do this to its own people, will have no qualms about killing and maiming foreigners. This is why Iran is so dangerous.

This resolution is simple. It requests that the President immediately condemn this brutal act and instruct the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to bring this matter before the Security Council with the intent of pursuing a Security Council condemnation of Iran.

Mr. President, we cannot allow Iran to slaughter its people. This brutal regime has abused the human rights of so many people, inside its country and outside. The time for their atrocious abuses to end is now.

I hope that my colleagues join me in support of this important resolution.●

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCIS- SIONS ACT

INOUE AMENDMENT NO. 453

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 1158) making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes; as follows:

In chapter V of title I, under the heading "CONSTRUCTION" under the heading "SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION" under the heading "OTHER RELATED AGENCIES" strike "*Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act shall not apply to any contract associated with the construction of facilities for the National Museum of the American Indian."

WELLSTONE AMENDMENTS NOS. 454-456

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 420 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD to the bill (H.R. 1158), supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 454

On page 31, strike lines 10 through 13.
On page 55, line 4, strike "\$4,800,000,000" and insert "\$4,758,000,000".

AMENDMENT No. 455

On page 31, strike lines 14 through 18.
On page 55, line 4, strike "\$4,800,000,000" and insert "\$4,758,000,000".

AMENDMENT No. 456

On page 6, strike lines 8 through 13.
On page 55, line 4, strike "\$4,800,000,000" and insert "\$4,765,000,000".

PACKWOOD AMENDMENT NO. 457

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. PACKWOOD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 420 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD to the bill (H.R. 1158), supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place add the following new section:

SEC. . . Nothing in section 204 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-4) shall be construed to affect the applicability of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) to meetings between Federal, State, and tribal officials